1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1m,

Sociological Background

LABOR FORCE

433 Although Estonia is a predominantly agricultural country she had even prior to World War I considerable industrial development, and at that time was among the most industrialized areas in czarist Russia. [439] There were great textile plants in Narva, which supplied Russia with cotton, linen and woolen fabrics, and heavy industry in Tallin, making railroad cars and various types of machinery, to name only two of the numerous industries. Approximately 80 per cent of the industry inherited from czarist Russia was set up for mass production for the vast Russian market, and as such did not suit the needs of the Estonian Republic. Industry in the first years of the Republic had to be

243 [439] independent Estonia to increase grain production, and with good results. Until 1933 Estonia had to import grain, but after this year she became self-sufficient and was even able to export some grain. The cultivation and consumption of [262] wheat increased considerably in the 1930 s. Formerly, rye bread was the chief staple in the Estonian diet, but in the second half of the independence period whole wheat and white bread started to compete with rye. The area under grain cultivation increased from 1929 to 1939 by 39 per cent, aided considerably by the 1930 law by which the government would buy surplus grain and maintain adequate prices for the farmers.

246 The production of fodder crops increased between the years 1919-39 as follows (according to number of hectares under cultivation):

234 farm population, whereas two-thirds was sold mainly to the dairies where, in turn, it went for the use of the home market or was made into

[439] butter, cheese, etc. The average yearly butter export grew rapidly:

Years	Tons
1923-25	4,000
1937-39	14,000

In quality of butter Estonia placed second to Denmark at the international contest in Berlin in 1937. Estonian cattle breeding and dairy farming were in the midst of a full-scale development when World War II and the occupations came along and destroyed much that had been done during peacetime.

231 262 In hog raising good progress had also been made in the years of independence. Pork was used extensively in the diet of the Estonian rural

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

231 population, but considerable quantities of bacon
262
[439] were also exported to the United Kingdom. Live pigs were sold to Germany and to the Soviet Union.

235 Poultry raising developed remarkably in independent Estonia. The number of laying hens was almost four times bigger at the end of independence than it had been at the beginning; in 1922 there were 40,000 hens and in 1939 there were 1,486,000.

237 Fur animal (silver fox, mink, sable) farming became popular also during this time. Furs were produced mainly for home use, but some fur export was also carried on.

241 Farm Equipment and Techniques. Owing to the
476
large number of small farms in Estonia, the farmers used horses, for the most part, in the cultivation of land. In later years of independence

339 about 500 workers.

Brick-kilns made three kinds of bricks: mainly of clay (about 10-15 million bricks yearly), of lime (factory at Nõmme), and of oil-shale ash (factory in Tallinn connected with the Baltic Cotton Factory).

323 Glass factories belong among the oldest factories of Estonia. The most important of these were Järvakandi Factories, Inc., Lorup's Glass Factory in Tallinn, and Säde in Tartu.

322 The State Timber Industry, Inc., founded in 1919, was the largest of the lumber industries.

[473] The largest plywood and furniture manufacturers were A. M. Luther, Inc., in Tallinn, with a

[439] staff of 1,500. About 90 per cent of plywood articles was exported.

289 The Paper industry is one of the oldest in Estonia, founded in 1647. The biggest factory

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471 Industry in Soviet-Occupied Estonia. All the larger plants were nationalized at the very beginning of the Soviet occupation by the all-Union Commissariats in Moscow, and production was begun for the U. S. S. R. The former plant owners were not permitted to be employed in their former plants or firms. Although the smaller plants were not nationalized, they could no longer survive under the pressure of excessive
382 taxes and without raw materials. The Soviets
[439] are interested mainly in the development of heavy industry, oil-shale and engineering, and these industries are carefully controlled. A pipeline was laid from the Virumaa oil-shale plants to Leningrad and by now probably the whole of Leningrad receives its fuel from Estonia. Also, Tallinn is supplied now by oil-shale gas. The Soviet leaders have imported

382 a considerable number of workers and by employing slave labor also, they have increased the output of the oil-shale industry considerably. They are vitally interested in this industry, for it is supposed to supply the submarine fleet with fuel in case of emergency.

377 The Soviets are building a hydroelectric station on the Narva River which, according to plan, must be completed in 1955. This station will serve mainly Leningrad and its vicinity.

[439] Other industries of Estonia in which the Russians are particularly interested are the shipyards, and the phosphorite, glass, plywood and furniture industries, all of which now produce for the Soviet Union. The Soviet leaders, emphasizing the fulfillment and even the exceeding of plans, have in this way damaged the quality of goods in every industry by stressing quantity

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

●439 before quality.

In summary, the Soviet Union is extensively exploiting Estonia's natural resources and heavy industry, but is giving in return a poor supply of consumer goods and poor service.

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4: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Livonians

Annex "A," Subparagraph 3a,
Economic Background

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

423 In former times the Livonians were the
241 tenants of two estates--the West Livonians of the Popen estate and the East Livonians of the Dondangen estate. Especially bad was the situation of the West Livonians. The farmers here had only one to four hectares, for which they had to pay high rent and fulfil several other obligations, such as delivery of wood for the township and the village pastor, repairing of roads, gathering hay and so on. The situation in East Livonia was somewhat better, since the farms there were bigger (4-8 hectares of arable land and 25-50 hectares of meadow), the soil was better and the lease conditions were more favorable. The baron of Dondangen sold the farms to the Livonians some time before the end of the czarist rule, while the West Livonians remained tenants until the beginning of the Latvian Republic.

241 The agriculture of the Livonians is not highly productive. The main summer grains which are grown are barley, oats and summer
[439] rye. The deficit in grain was in former time eked out by imports from Saaremaa (in Estonia), and, since 1920, from Latvia. Only potatoes give a good yield. For fertilizer, the Livonians use manure and brown seaweed. Agricultural implements are rather primitive.

11: Scheffer O-4.5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
Estonians RG4

tie, to the *East* by *Muscovy* and the Lake *Pipus*, to the *West* by the *Baltick Sea*; and comprehends the Districts of *Alentaken*, *Wirland*, *Harland*, *Jerve* and *Wieke*.

The Capital City of the District of *Alentaken* (extending from the *South* to the *North*, betwixt the Lake *Pipus* and the *Finland Bay*) is *Narva*, commonly call'd the *Germean Narva* (to distinguish it from the Suburbs on the other side of the River, inhabited by *Muscovites*) Situate at 60 Degrees *West*: It has borrowed its Name from the River *Nerva*, near which it lies, which arising out of the Lake *Pipus*, falls with a very swift Current into the *Finland* Gulph, or *Livonian* Bay, some few Leagues below the City; but that is no small hindrance to the encrease of this City is a dangerous Cataract or Water-fall, about a League above it, which obliges the Ships that come down the River *Narva* to *unload* thereabouts. The chief strength of this City consists in its two Castles, one of which is on the same side of the River, the other call'd *Ivanagorod*, built upon an unaccessible Rock, in a Neck of Land, on the opposite side, by the *Muscovites*, and was taken from them by the *Swedish* King *Gustave Adolph*, in the Year 1617. At the Foot of this Rock is the Suburb call'd *Muscovite Narva*, where the *Muscovites* are suffered to dwell under the *Swedish* Protection. It is said to have been built 1223, by *Waldmar* II. King of *Denmark*. In the Year 1558 it was besieged and taken by that Famous *Russian* Tyrant *Juan Basilovits*, but was retaken by the *Swedes* 1581. It was in the last Age a place of considerable Trade, whilst it remained Incorporated with the Body of the *Hanseatick* Towns; but its Privileges being in a great measure impared by the *Swedes*, the *Muscovy* Trade was from thence translated to *Archangel*. To the District of *Alentaken* belongs also the Fort of *Nieslot*, or New Fort, situate upon the River *Nerva*, near the Lake *Pipus*.

In the District of *Wirland* are only three places of Note, *viz.* *Wesenberg*, near the River *Wesenaa*, taken by the *Swedes* from the *Muscovites* 1581, *Toleborg*, and *Borcholm*.

The District of *Harland* extending to the *North* and *West* along the *Finland Bay*, has for its Capital the City of *Reval*, being indeed the Metropolis of all *Esthonie*.

It

11: Scheffer O-4, 5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
Estonians RG4

It is but ſmall, but very ſtrong, being Fortified after the Modern way, though its chief Strength conſiſts in the Caſtle, which is built upon a Rock. It was built in the Year 1230, by *Waldmar* II. King of *Denmark*, but in 1347 ſold by King *Waldmar* III. to *Goſwin d' Eck*, the then Maſter of the *Livonian* Order of Knights. After the *Muſcovites* had conſiderably encreaſed their Empire by the Conqueſts of the Kingdoms of *Caſan* and *Aſtracan*, and the great Dukedom of *Novagorod Veliki*, they left no Stone unturn'd to extend their Conqueſts on that ſide to the *Baltick*, by making themſelves Maſters of *Livonia*: The City of *Reval* finding themſelves moſt expoſed to their Fury, ſubmitted themſelves 1561 to the Protection of the *Swedes*, and in the Year 1570, and 1577, held out two memorable Sieges againſt the *Muſcovites*, with prodigious loſs on their ſide; ſince which time, purſuant to the ſeveral Treaties of Peace made betwixt the *Swedes* and *Muſcovites* 1591, 1607 and 1617, it has remained in the Poſſeſſion of the firſt. Its Harbour is very convenient, eſpecially for the *Muſcovite* Trade, which made its Traffick very flouriſhing, from the Year 1477 till 1550, whilſt it was under the Juriſdiction of the *Livonian* Knights; it being one of the moſt antient Towns of the *Hanſeatick* Confederacy, and having in concert with the City of *Lubeck*, the direction of the *Northern* College belonging to the *Hanſeatick* Towns, in the once ſo famous City of *Novagorod Veliki*; but their falling off from the ſaid *Hanſeatick* League, at a time when the *Muſcovites* ſoon after became Maſters of *Narva*, and planted the *Muſcovite* Trade there, did much abate their Trade. Add to this, that the Government of the City being near the Democratical, their Magiſtrates being not allowed to tranſact any thing of Moment without the Approbation of the Leading Men of the City, and ſometimes not without the Conſent of all the Free-men in general, the *Swediſh* Kings looking upon this as dangerous to their Governenty, have found means to diminiſh many of their Priviledges granted them in former times by the *Livonian* Knights. It was antiently a Biſhops See, but ſince *Lutheraniſm* has been Introduced, the Eccleſiaſtical Government is Adminiſtred by a Conſiſtory and Superintendant. Here is alſo a Gymnaſium provided with

ſeveral

11: Scheffer O-4,5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
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Plot being diſcovered before it could be put in Execution, the *Muſcovites* took a fatal Revenge upon the Inhabitants, without the leaſt diſtinction of either Age or Sex. About ten Years after, *viz*, 1582, by Vertue of a Treaty of Peace made betwixt the ſaid *Ivan Baſilovits*, and *Stephen Bathor*, King of *Poland*, it was ſurrendred to the laſt, with the remaining part of *Livonia*. Not long after the *Swediſh* Duke *Charles* of *Ludermanland* took from the *Poles*, and theſe again recovered it from the *Swedes* 1603, till in the Year 1625, *James de la Gardie*, the *Swediſh* General, took all again from the *Poles*, ſince which time it has remained conſtantly in the Poſſeſſion of the *Swedes*, whichw as confirm'd to them firſt by Vertue of the Truce made betwixt the two Crowns 1635, and afterwards by the Peace of *Oliva*. King *Guſtave Adolph* Founded an Univerſity there 1632; but it is frequented only by a few *Finlanders*, the *Livonian* Gentlemen rather chuſing to ſend their Sons to Forreign Univerſities, eſpecially in *Germany* and *Holland*.

Next to this is the City of *Warbeck*, near the Mouth of the River *Embec*: The Fort of *Ringer*, *Kanneleks*, *Odepea*, a ſmall Town noted for nothing elſe, but that it has communicated its Name to the whole Diſtrict: The two ſtrong Forts of *Niewenhuſen* and *Marienburgh*, the firſt on the Borders of *Muſcovy*, the laſt upon the Lake *Pipus*. *Tarneſt* was a goodly Town whilſt in the Hands of the *Muſcovites*; but being taken from them by the *Poles*, they quite demoliſhed it, when they were forced to quit it to the *Swedes*. *Fellin* and *Lemſal* are alſo Places of no great Conſequence; but *Parnaw*, as it was formerly a Member of the *Hanſeatick* League, ſo it was very flouriſhing in Trade, which is however much decayed of late, unleſs it be in Wheat, of which they Tranſport a conſiderable quantity every Year. It is not very large, but pretty compact, built of Wood, after the *Muſcovite* faſhion; it is ſituate upon the River *Parnaw*, (from whence it has got its Name) which riſes out of *Weiſſenſtein* upon the ſmall River *Beca*, and being in its Paſſage increaſed by the two Rivers *Fela* and *Perukcia*, diſembogues in the *Baltick*, not far below this City. The *Poles* were the firſt who Conquered it from the *Muſcovites*, but *Eric* XIV. King of *Sweden*, Conquered it 1562. Three Years after the *Poles* regain'd it